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THE GRAHAMS OF HONEY BROOK

HISTORICAL DATA OF INTEREST TO
ALL THOSE WHO ARE DESCENDED
FROM JAMES GRAHAM (1700-1783) OF
HONEY BROOK, CHESTER COUNTY,
PENNSYLVANIA.

MARTIN L. ANDES

1936

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*The Grahams
of
Honey Brook*

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FOREWORD

Much of the Graham family data contained herein has been in my possession for several years. The descendants of Michael Graham (1746-1814), during the past year, have displayed a keen interest in their family history, due to the fact that a member of the family recently died in Kansas, leaving a considerable fortune and no direct heirs. While no part of this fortune comes to my branch of the family, we are descended from the same common progenitor, James Graham (1700-1783), who lived near Honey Brook, Chester County, Pennsylvania. His descendants today will probably number one thousand or more persons.

My interest in the history of the Graham family is prompted only by a desire to know something about those from whom we are descended; early American pioneers who labored and fought for new homes in a new land, and whose blood-stream flows on and on in our veins, and will continue to flow through generations yet to come. We, the present representatives of the Grahams, tomorrow become the ancestors of the Grahams not yet born.

MARTIN L. ANDES

August 15, 1936.

Recd Sept 28-1978

THE CLAN GRAHAM

The Graham family is one of the oldest in Chester County. Arriving in America about the year 1700 with other Scotch-Irish Presbyterians from the North of Ireland, the family established themselves in the "Brandywine Settlements" in the Province of Pennsylvania. The fertile valleys of the Brandywine and Pequea Creeks attracted them upon their arrival in the new country, and after the passing of two hundred years many persons now living in that territory trace their ancestry back to those Graham pioneers. The community called the "Brandywine Settlements" in 1725 is now in Honey Brook, West Nantmeal, West Caln, East and West Brandywine and Wallace townships in Chester County.

It was between the years 1610 and 1640 that many Highlanders crossed from Scotland into Northern Ireland where they settled on the rich farm-lands of Ulster, a territory left vacant by Irish noblemen who had been forced to flee from that country because of their conspiracies against the English government. James I, of England, had no difficulty in persuading the Scots to occupy the North of Ireland, as their native country was then persecuting them for their Presbyterianism. They crossed the narrow waters in small boats, taking with them their personal property. However, their sojourn in Ireland was not a peaceful one for very long. A new King ascended the English throne and, recognizing the prosperity of his Scotch subjects in Ireland, he imposed heavy taxes upon them and an effort was made to force them to adopt the form of worship of the Church of England.

During their stay of a few years in Northern Ireland the Scotch Presbyterians remained wholly Scotch. They neither intermarried with the Irish nor did they embrace the religion of that country. Almost entirely of Saxon blood and Presbyterian in religion they have retained their individuality for three centuries. It was after their arrival in America that the term, Scotch-Irish, was applied to them as they were Scots living on Irish soil.

The seventeenth century had not drawn to a close before the Scotch-Irish began to seek new homes in America. Having left Scotland because of persecutions, and no longer willing to endure

the oppressions of the English government and the unreasonable demands of their Irish landlords they sailed for the wilderness across the seas. Mostly they came as "freemen" and brought their personal belongings with them. Just as their fathers had taken their household goods from Scotland to Ireland, these, their sons, transported it to America. These goods, the product of their labor and thriftiness, represented ownership to these people. They could not possess their land as it belonged to noblemen who collected rents in ever-increasing proportions to the prosperity of the tenants. Many families brought considerable personal property with them to America.

For several years, between 1700 and 1750, the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians arrived in America by the thousands, many of them landing at Philadelphia. After a brief stay in the City they moved with their families and goods out into the fertile valleys of the "Brandywine Settlements." They soon built homes, churches and schools. Their enterprise and industry were allowed a freedom before undreamed of, and here they owned the land they tilled. Each family began to gather unto itself possessions in land, cattle, buildings and farming equipment. Not many years passed before they acquired books, silver-plate and fine furnishings for their homes. Small log houses soon gave away to homes of more comfort and pretentiousness. They patronized the colonial cabinet-makers and many handsome pieces of their furniture have come down through the generations and today are precious possessions of their descendants.

The Scotch-Irish, for the most part, left the problems of government to their neighbors—the Friends, the Welsh Episcopalians and the Swedes. But with the out-break of the Revolutionary War they espoused the cause of freedom and took up arms with unrelenting enthusiasm, serving in the Continental Army and in the Conventions of the new government.

The Grahams of Honey Brook belonged to this group of industrious and zealous people. They settled in Northern Chester County and were members of the Brandywine Manor and Pequea Presbyterian Churches. Within a few years, fifty at the most, they owned hundreds of acres of cleared land, and by 1775 they possessed large estates in currency and personal property. The early records kept in the office of the Register of Wills at West Chester disclose that no other family in that section surpassed the

Grahams in material wealth. They willed large sums of money, lands, slaves, household goods, books, silver-ware and wearing apparel.

Ten generations of Grahams have lived here. For five generations they reared large families and accumulated property. Many of the families had as many as ten children, and inventories of the estates of heads of the families show that they were worth from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars. These were unusually large estates for rural communities in those times. Mostly they remained in the Presbyterian Church, but as is customary, some left it for other denominations, especially the Methodist and Episcopalian, after marriages into those churches.

A great change has taken place in Honey Brook. Only one person with the Graham name now lives in the community and that is possessed by adoption. However, Graham blood flows in the veins of many still living there, and a thousand Grahams are scattered throughout America. While none of the present representatives of the family are today noted for their wealth, neither are they in poverty. None of them live on any of the six large farms owned by the Grahams of the nineteenth century.

Descendants of the Grahams of Honey Brook have a heritage of which they may well be proud. Graham soldiers have fought in every war from the French and Indian to the World War. The family gave officers and privates to the American Revolution. Many have been distinguished in the learned professions and in industry.

The Graham name dates from 1143. William of Graham in that year was a witness on the Holyrood Charter. His grandson, David Graham, prior to 1214, had been granted lands near Montrose by William the Lion. David's grandson, Sir David of Dundaff, married a daughter of the Earl of Strathearn by whom he had three sons—Sir Patrick, Sir John and Sir David. Sir John was called "the right hand" of the patriot Wallace, and fell at the battle of Falkirk in 1298.

Patrick, grandson of Sir William Graham, was created Lord Graham by James II about 1445. The third Lord after William was created Earl of Montrose by James IV in 1504. He fell at Flodden in 1513.

The present Chief of the Clan Graham is the Duke of Montrose.

THE GRAHAMS OF HONEY BROOK

The Graham family name first appears in the archives of Chester County in the year 1731 when it is recorded that James Graham died in Caln township. He left no will but the inventory of his estate shows that he had improved land valued at twenty-five hundred pounds. The balance of his estate, valued at nineteen hundred pounds, was a horse, saddle, bridle and currency. Colling Campbell was the executor of the estate.

It is probable that this James Graham was the father of two sons, James and Michael, who lived in West Nantmeal township (now Honey Brook) in the eighteenth century.

The geneology of the Grahams of Honey Brook, from 1700 to 1750, is difficult to trace accurately as the names James and Michael were used frequently. Dates of their births and deaths are of little aid in solving relationships as they come so close together. Their wills, filed at the court house in West Chester, have been of much help. However, even these documents fail when enlightenment is sought on family marriages. With but one exception the men of the Graham families have referred to their wives by using only their Christian names. This exception was Michael Graham who died in 1775. In his will he writes, "my wife, who was Elizabeth Smith."

The children of Michael Graham (-1775) and his wife, Elizabeth Smith, were John G., Michael, James, Abraham, Susanna, Margaret, Elizabeth and Eleonor. No attempt has been made to discuss the descendants of this Michael Graham family.

The second mention of the Graham family in the history of Chester County was made in 1747. War was declared between England and France in 1744 and during the following years the inhabitants of the County formed a military organization, fearing that the American Indians might join with the French and attack their settlements. This organization was known as the "Associators." The rolls of Colonel William Moore's Company of Associators show that James Graham was one of the Captains. This James Graham was most likely the James Graham who lived in West Nantmeal township between 1700 and 1783, as other James

Grahams then living in the same community were of tender age

In the year 1758 Brigadier-General John Forbes commanded an expedition to the westward and captured Fort du Quesne, now Pittsburgh. In the following year General Stanwix was appointed by the Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania to visit the site of the conflict and to rebuild the Fort. Chester Countains entered wagons, horses and supplies in this expedition and the records show:

"West Nantmeal—July 28, James Grimes rec'd July 13, 10 pounds and balance 9 pounds, 9s. 9½d. Aug. 20. 7 bbls flour, Carlisle to Bedford; mileage for 152 miles. Son John, the driver, rec'd 2 bus. oats at Ft. London."

The name Graham was often written "Grimes" in the early records and pronounced as such. This custom remained well into the nineteenth century.

The list of land-owners in West Nantmeal township, of which Honey Brook is now a part, for the year 1753 included: Arthur Graham, Elizabeth Graham (probably the widow of the first James); William Graham, James Graham and Michael Graham. It is probably that the James Graham who entered the wagon in the General Stanwix expedition was the ancestor of the "Graham of Honey Brook," as he is the only James Graham with a son John to be found in West Nantmeal township in that year. If this is correct, his son John was but thirteen years of age when he drove the wagon, and, according to the inscription on his grave-marker, he later became a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Records of the Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church show that "Elizabeth Graham, widow," contributed towards the pastor's salary from 1746 to 1752. This was probably the widow of the first James Graham who died in 1731.

James and Michael Graham were pew-holders at the Brandywine Manor Presbyterian Church from 1792 to 1796. These two men were probably sons of Michael Graham who died in 1775, and James and Michael Graham, sons of James (1700-1783), who are the direct ancestors of the Grahams of Honey Brook, are buried in the cemetery of the Pequea Presbyterian Church at South Hermitage, in Lancaster County, and it is likely they attended the Pequea church, while their supposed cousins belonged to the congregation at the Manor.

The list of taxable inhabitants in West Nantmeal township

as recorded for the year 1774 includes: Michael Graham, Sr.; James Graham, Sr.; James Graham, Jr.; Michael Graham; John Graham (cooper); and John Graham. The list of taxable for Salisbury township, Lancaster County, for the year 1759 includes: Mike Graham. This name re-appears each year until 1780. The tenant for Michael Graham in Salisbury township was William Johnson.

The history of Lancaster County, published by Ellis and Evans in 1883, lists the muster-roll of the Fifth Battalion of Lancaster County Militia, which was located at Bergentown Camp, September 4, 1776, and the first private on the list is Michael Graham. We must assume that this is Michael Graham (1746-1814), who married Margaret Kittera, later recorded in this volume. He was then thirty years of age, and the Michael Graham we suppose to have been his uncle had died in 1775. However, Michael who died in 1775 had a son Michael, but it is not known where he lived.

John Graham is also listed as a private in the Company of Captain John Brisban in the Lancaster County Company of the Second Battalion. He was doubtless the son of James Graham (1700-1783) and the brother of Michael. He is buried at Pequea, near other members of the family and the inscription on his grave-marker reads: "Captain John Graham 1745-1797, and his wife Rachel 1751-1796."

JAMES GRAHAM (1700-1783)

James Graham who was born in 1700 and died in 1783, is buried, with his wife Mary, at the Pequea Presbyterian Church at South Hermitage. The family history from this James Graham down to the present time is substantiated by records available. The fact that numerous members of the family are buried in "one large plot" at Pequea has been of much help in distinguishing them from other Grahams with identical names and dates, and in establishing their war records.

James Graham's will, recorded at West Chester, establishes an authentic record of his children. The first part of the will includes the following:

"First and principally of all I recommend my soul into the hands of Almighty God that gave it and my body to the Earth to be buried in a decent and christian Burial at the discretion of my Executors nothing doubting but at the General Resurrection I shall receive the same again***"

Grammar and spelling are not perfect but the document tells later generations that James Graham adhered to the tenets of the Presbyterian church. Another clause mentioning his wife reads:

"Imprimas I do give and bequeath Mary my well beloved wife the sum of Three Hundred pounds in cash also I allow her my Negro Wench named Sall to wait on her during her life I also allow my wife two Cows & one horse or Mare at her choosing and the said cows and Horse kept in good order Summer and winter at the Expence of my Real Estate during my wifes life and at her death it is my will that the above Dowry be divided amongst my Daughters that will be afterwards mentioned as my wife sees cause Also I allow to my wife Thirty pounds worth of furniture that she may choose valued at the old valuation and at her death to be disposed of in the manner as the above Dowry. Also it is my will that my wife shall have her choose of any two Rooms in my Dwelling house to live in and a sufficient maintainace for her and her Negro during her widdowhood of my real Estate also it is my will that my wife shall have her choose of any Bed and furniture in my House***"

James Graham's will mentions his daughters, Esther, Mary, Margaret and Abigail, and his sons, John, Michael, Samuel and

James. His son, Michael Graham, and his son-in-law, James McCamant, are named executors. The will further mentions his daughter Margaret's son, James Campbell; his son James' son, James Graham; his son John's daughter, Mary; and his daughter Esther's children, James and Esther Robison. The document is witnessed by William Cunningham, Samuel McCamant and James Wilson.

James Graham (1700-1783) willed four negro slaves. His negro wench named Sall, as before mentioned, was "allowed" to his wife Mary; his daughter Margaret Campbell was given his negro wench called Nance; his son Michael (married Margaret Kittera) was given his negro boy named Jack; and his daughter Abigail (married James McCamant) was given his negro boy named Bill. In addition to his slaves and considerable lands in Chester County, he willed at least a thousand pounds in money, a large fortune for the times. Legacies of nine hundred and ninety pounds were definitely made to children and grandchildren, and at the close of the will he states: "I do give and bequeath to each of my grandchildren now born not mentioned in this will the sum of five pounds each."

CHILDREN OF JAMES GRAHAM (1700-1783) AND HIS WIFE MARY.

Esther, married ——— Robison

Mary, married ——— Darlington

John (1745-1797) married Rachel ——— (1751-1796)

Margaret, married ——— Campbell

Michael (1746-1814) married Margaret Kittera (1748-1795)

James (1749-1831) married Mary ——— (1747-1809)

Samuel

Abigail (1758-1822) married James McCamant, Sr. (1753-1825)

Of these children of James Graham (1700-1783) no records are available of his daughters Esther Robison and Margaret Campbell, and his son Samuel. Mary Darlington's will, probated at West Chester in 1813, mentions no children of her own, but she left legacies of considerable amounts to her sister, Abigail Mc-

Camant, and to the children of her brothers and sisters, and to grandnephews and grandnieces with the names Graham, Ottenkirk, Happersett, McCamant, White and Jones.

Abigail Graham (1758-1822) married James McCamant, Sr. (1753-1825). James McCamant, Sr., was a Major in the Continental Army. They were the parents of nine sons. Two of these sons married their first cousins. A son, William McCamant, married Mary Graham, a daughter of his uncle John Graham (1745-1797). They removed to St. Louis. A son James McCamant, Jr. (1781-1861) married Margaret Graham (1782-1862), a daughter of his uncle James Graham (1749-1831). The seven remaining sons were Dr. John McCamant (1783-1862), married to Elizabeth Phillips (1792-1844); Graham McCamant, married to Mary Meadville; Samuel McCamant, married to Matilda Dickinson; and Alexander, Joseph, Isaac and Thomas Jefferson McCamant, the latter four unmarried.

Captain John Graham (1745-1797) and his wife Rachel (1751-1796), are buried at Pequea. It was their daughter Mary who married her cousin William McCamant and removed to St. Louis. No other children are known.

James Graham (1749-1831) and his wife Mary (1747-1809) had one son and five daughters. The son, James Graham (1775-1841), the fourth James Graham in direct line, and his wife Elizabeth (1778-1841) are buried at Pequea. Their children were Anthony Graham (1816-1910), married to Mary Bruner (1822-1901); Lucinda (1818-1876), married to John G. Buchanan (1813-1859); and Elizabeth, Harriett and Martha, unmarried. Anthony Graham has no living male heirs.

The five daughters of James Graham (1749-1831) were Ann Ottenkirk, Esther Filson, Abigail Wilson, Mary McKnight and Margaret McCamant.

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MICHAEL GRAHAM (1746-1814)

It was left to Michael Graham, son of James Graham (1700-1783), to give to the community of Honey Brook the families who were to continue the Graham name. If one has followed closely the preceeding chapters it is apparent that no sons of Captain John Graham are recorded, no trace of Samuel Graham is found, and the male line of James Graham died out with the family of his son Anthony Graham. However, daughters of the families have left numerous descendants, many of them still living in Honey Brook.

Michael Graham (1746-1814) married Margaret Kittera (1748-1795). Both are buried at Pequea, near other members of the Graham and Kittera families. Margaret was the daughter of John Kittera and his wife, Hannah Anderson. They were residents of East Earl township in Lancaster County. In early records the name Kittera was sometimes written "Canary," just as Graham was written "Grimes." The marriage certificate of Michael Graham and Margaret Kittera, according to the late Dr. William P. White, author of the White family history, was written, "Michael Grimes and Margaret Canary."

Margaret Kittera Graham was a sister of John Wilkes Kittera, who graduated at Princeton in 1776, studied and practiced law in the City of Lancaster, and was elected the first Congressman from the Chester and Lancaster district under the Constitution of 1790. The warrant for the Kittera lands in East Earl township, Lancaster County, were taken up about the year 1750.

Michael Graham and his wife, Margaret Kittera, were the parents of three sons and six daughters. Three of the daughters married men by the name of Jones, a circumstance which tends to confuse the family history. David Jones, married to Hannah Graham, was a prominent citizen of Chester County who served for a number of years as Justice of the Peace when the Justices sat on the bench at the court house in West Chester. The three Jones men married to the three Graham sisters were not brothers, each of them being members of different families of the community.

CHILDREN OF MICHAEL GRAHAM AND HIS WIFE MARGARET KITTERA

Elizabeth (1762-1814), married John Jones (1764-1816). Both are buried at St. Mary's Church in Warwick township, Chester County. She was his second wife, the first being Mary Darlington, by whom there was one son—Jonathan Jones, who married Agnes Happersett, sister of Melchi Happersett, who married Rebecca Graham. Mary Darlington above should not be confused with Mary Darlington in Chapter Three.

James Stevenson (1779-1850), married Mary Buckwalter (1783-1816). Both are buried at Pequea. A second wife, Sarah, is buried in the Honey Brook Methodist cemetery. This James S. Graham was known as "Stinse Grimes."

Thomas, married and lived in Philadelphia. No children.

John K., married and lived in Philadelphia. Children.

Margaret, married to George Bunn. Children.

Mary (1773-1840), married William White (1772-1860). Children.

Rebecca (1781-1863), married Melchi Happersett (1783-1856).

Hannah, married David Jones. Children.

Sarah (1790-1862), married Thomas Jones. Children. This branch of the family became extinct with the death of Henry Clay Jones, of Paola, Kansas, in 1934.

James Stevenson Graham, known throughout the community as "Stinse Grimes," was the father of thirteen children although several of them did not attain maturity. He was contemporary with four other James Grahams in the community and was called Stevenson Graham to distinguish him from the others. The Stevenson Graham was shortened to "Stinse Grimes."

"Stinse Grimes" was widely known in his day and is the great-grandfather of many now living. He left a large fortune at his death in 1850. Buchanans, Morgans, Ludwicks, Dillers and DeHavens are among his descendants.

IN LATER YEARS

The back-ground of the Grahams of Honey Brook has been recorded. It is hoped that each descendant will continue his own direct line herein, so that future generations may have a complete record of their ancestry.

The following notes are given to aid the descendants of the Grahams of Honey Brook to continue their family records on the pages provided in this little book. To continue here with the geneology of the hundreds of descendants of the first James Graham would require an expensive and massive volume.

HISTORICAL NOTES

Melchi Happersett (1783-1856) married Rebecca Graham (1781-1863). Both are buried in the Presbyterian cemetery at Brandywine Manor. They had several children some of whom were married, and there are living descendants. The late Thomas Happersett, of Philadelphia, was of this family.

Agnes Happersett (1777-1859), sister of Melchi, married Jonathan Jones (1785-1867), the son of John Jones and Mary Darlington. After the death of his first wife, John Jones (1764-1816), married Elizabeth Graham (1762-1814), a sister of Rebecca Graham, wife of Melchi Happersett. John Jones and his second wife, Elizabeth, are buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Warwick township.

John Jones had one son, Jonathan, to his first wife (Mary Darlington), and eleven children to his second wife (Elizabeth Graham). A daughter of the latter, Hannah Jones, married John Lincoln. A son, Caleb Jones (1804-1871), and his wife Margaret (1822-1855), are buried in St. Thomas' Episcopal cemetery, Morgantown, Berks County.

James Lincoln married Elizabeth Jones, a daughter of Caleb Jones. James Lincoln died in 1862, aged 94 years. His children were Abraham Lincoln, of Churchtown; David Lincoln, of Birdsboro; and Samuel Lincoln (1798-1882), who married a daughter of Thomas Jackson, of Joanna Furnace—their children were Ed-

ward Lincoln, Mrs. Abner E. James, and Mrs. John Hertzler.

Rachel Happersett (1789-1878), sister of Melchi and Agnes, married Samuel Jones (1788-1875). Both are buried at St. Mark's, Honey Brook township. It is not known whether Jonathan and Samuel Jones, married to Happersett sisters, were related.

Jacob and Agnes Happersett were the parents of the above Happersetts. Another son was Dr. Effinger Happersett, buried at St. Mark's.

Margaret, daughter of Melchi and Rebecca Graham Happersett, married James Ralston.

Abigail Graham (1758-1822), married Major James McCamant (1753-1825). They had nine sons. Two of these married their first cousins, Mary and Margaret Graham. Others were Dr. John McCamant (1783-1862), married Elizabeth Phillips (1792-1844). He practiced medicine early in life at Churchtown; was elected to the House of Representatives; later removed to Pottsville, Pa., and was elected to the State Senate from Schuylkill County, and served as President of that body. Both he and his wife are buried in Honey Brook Presbyterian cemetery. There are several living descendants.

Graham McCamant married Mary Meadville. They removed to Tyrone, Pa., where he engaged in the iron industry. There are several living descendants.

Samuel McCamant married Matilda Dickinson. They lived in Virginia, where they lost a large fortune during the Civil War. Several descendants subsequently moved to Texas where they intermarried with the Garner family. Samuel McCamant occupied a seat in the Virginia Assembly for a number of years.

Abigail McCamant, whose parents, James McCamant, Jr., and his wife, Margaret Graham, were first cousins, married J. Clemens McConnell. Some of the McConnell families and the Andes family of Honey Brook are descended from them.

Judge Wallace McCamant, of Portland, Oregon, is a grandson of Graham McCamant.

James Graham, the first, willed his daughter, Abigail McCamant, his negro boy called Bill. This brought two slaves into the household, as her husband James McCamant, in his will, mentioned his Black boy Charlie, whom he bequeathed to his son

James McCamant, Jr., married to his wife's niece, Margaret Graham.

Children of James Stevenson Graham and his wife, Mary Buckwalter, were: John Graham, married Mary Waddell; Michael Graham, married Elizabeth Boyer; Martin Graham, married M. Todd; Elizabeth Graham, married James DeHaven; and Margaret Graham, married Jeremiah Buchanan.

Mary A. Graham, daughter of John Graham, married Dr. Martin H. Diller. They are buried at St. John's Episcopal cemetery, Compass, Lancaster County.

Children of James DeHaven and Elizabeth Graham were: Ruth Anna; Mary Graham; Rachel Louise; Margaret Elizabeth (married John Dolby); Levi Bull; James Graham; Martin Luther; John Heber; and Philip Ronk. There are several descendants.

Children of Jeremiah Buchanan (1801-1874) and Margaret Graham (1805-1879) were: James T., married Elizabeth Evans; Wesley, killed at Gettysburg; Rebecca, married William H. Morgan; Eliza, married Richard Platt and William Deihm; Samuel, married Sarah Finger (no children); Rees D., married Loretta Trego; Anthony, married Mary Climenson; and Sarah, married William Ewing.

William White (1772-1860), married Mary Graham (1773-1840). Their children were: John, married Elizabeth Piersol; Margaret, married John Bailey; Thomas, married Catharine Marple; David, married Elizabeth Buchanan; Andrew, married Lucinda Miller; and Michael Graham, married Catharine Dampman. The latter's signature was "M. Graham White," and he was known as "Grimes" White.

A complete history of the White family was written by the late Dr. William P. White and published in 1925.

Eliza Jones, daughter of David and Hannah Graham Jones, married Caleb P. Talbot, of Honey Brook township. There were four children to this marriage—John, Rees and Benjamin Talbot, and Elizabeth, married to Jesse Layton. After the death of his first wife Caleb P. Talbot married Elizabeth Buchanan. There were ten children to this second marriage.

